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THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY APRIL 23, 1871.

NUMBER 27.

A. C. CARY.

BY SARA G. CHAPIN.

The world has lost a splendor
From the starry realms of song;
The voice whose thrilling sweetnes
Has charmed the world so long.
Even the lowly wildwood daisies *

As they nod on praries free
With the breeze fragrance
Of her wondrous melody.

In woodland nooks and hollows,
Where violets shade their blue,
Will Nature shed her tear-drops
In drops of crystal dew
And stars that come out nightly,
On the firmament o'erhead,
Will shine in softer glory
O'er the spot where she lies dead!

But when Spring time brings the flowers,
Looking upward to the sky
They will speak with prophet voice
Of her immortality.
While beyond the sunset's splendor
She will with radiant eyes,
And return her heavenly lyre
To the air of Paradise.

"OUR STORY TELLER."

OUTGENERATED.

BY MAGGIE MARIGOLD.

It was a cloudy warm morning in June, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, a newly married couple, sat at their tiny breakfast table, lost for a moment in their respective newspapers.

Jack and Gill, two gold-tinted canaries, sang joyously in their cages at the open window, and a mass of morning-glory vines, wet with dew, thrust themselves in the breezy opening, laden with blue, and white, and pink blossoms.

Mr. P. was devouring a thrilling anti-woman's rights article, in the *Erruption*, by the editor, Mr. Katchumandkin, whose wife had just made her debut in the arena of strong-minded females.

Mrs. P. was anxiously conning an advertisement of "Lightning" Beard Accellerator, which promised to grow a ferocious mustache in three days on face or hand, or money refunded; and had decided to surprise her liege-lord with a bottle of that very day.

Mr. Pomeroy having followed Mr. Katchumandkin through a series of like articles, and being now thoroughly imbued with the editor's opinion, cleared his throat, threateningly, glanced cautiously across the table, and delivered himself of the following speech:

"Minta, I cannot love you as well when you read the newspapers."

She didn't raise her eyes.

"It is a good sign," he continued, mentally, "she will do anything for my love."

Then shoving his coffee-cup three inches to the right, and his chair as many back, he continued:

"Like the rose that peeps over the garden wall at the onion patch beyond, and partakes of its perfume, so woman loses her sweetness when once she steps from her proper sphere. Will my little wife be contented with her husband's love and leave the newspapers to coarser minds?"

This last "coarser minds" was the sugar coating that was to make the pill go down easily.

Mr. Pomeroy run his white fingers leisurely through his curls, rose slowly from the table, watching his wife's countenance, and taking his pet beaver from the rack at the door, brushed an atom of dust from its shiny rim.

Imagine his chagrin when his darling Araminta, leisurely putting down her paper, said:

"My dear Charley, I beg pardon, but 'pon my honor, I haven't heard a word you were saying. There! 'tis beginning to rain. You had better hurry and get into a stage," walking him rapidly toward the door. "Don't forget to secure seats for the concert this evening, dear. Now don't look so amazed if the rain has caught you for once, before you get down town."

Mr. P. pulled up his shirt-collar, bit his thin mustache nervously, and departed with a quenched air.

"Id give a good deal to know whether she heard me," he muttered as he ran down the steps.

"Moral," chirped his young wife to herself, as she closed the front door, "husbands should train their children, but not their wives; also they should bring them home interesting books, papers, bouquets, and anything else that will tend to elevate their inferior minds."

Like a true heroine this little wife's courage was the truest on the field of battle; it rose with the danger; but now

that she was alone, this speck on their matrimonial horizon made her heart sink to zero.

"What if Charley should grow fanatic on the subject of rose-bud wives, with two ideas in their heads?" she mused, anxiously. "Oh what shall I do?"

Early in the afternoon, Dick Pomeroy, her husband's youngest brother, arrived, radiant in light green duck and gold-mounted eyeglasses, with a three-cornered note from his married brother, to the effect that he wanted to bring three classmates home to dinner—nice old fellows, all married and settled—and Minta must look her prettiest.

Her husband looked proud of her. This alone made Minta happy. He overheard Dick say softly to her in the hall:

"I don't believe Charles will ask you again to give up newspaper reading. You talked like an oracle, Mint."

"Then she really did hear me this morning?" gasped Pomeroy to himself, and at his first opportunity he caught her and whispered:

"My star, I'll never ask you again to give up your reading. I am so proud of your conversational powers. You were enchanting at dinner." To which she replied only with a lovely blush, seeing one of the lank lawyers leaning toward them, with eyes buttoned back with curiosity.

"Haven't you two young people got over love-making yet?" he whispered knowingly.

WHY A MAN MEASURES MORE IN THE MORNING THAN IN THE EVENING, &c.

There is an odd phenomenon attending the human body, as singular as common: that a person is shorter standing when lying; and shorter in the evening when he goes to bed, than in the morning when he rises.

This remark was first made in England, and afterwards confirmed at Paris, by Mr. Morand, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in France, and by the Abbot Fontaine likewise.

The last-mentioned person found, from a year's experience, that ordinarily in the night he gained five or six lines, and lost nearly as much in the day.

The cause of which effect, so ancient so common, but so lately perceived, proceeds from the different state or condition of the intervertebral annular cartilages,

The vertebrae, or joints of the spine are kept separate, though joined by particular cartilages, every one of which has a spring. These yield on all sides, without any inflexion on the spine, to the weight of the head and upper extremities; but this is done by very small and imperceptible degrees, and most of all when the upper parts of the body are loaded with any exterior weight. So that a man is really taller after lying some time, than after walking, or carrying a burthen a great while.

For this reason it is that, in the day and evening, while one is sitting or standing, the superior parts of the body that weigh or press upon the inferior, press those elastic annular cartilages, the bony jointed work is contracted, the superior parts of the body descend towards the inferior, and proportionably as one approaches the other, the height of the stature diminishes.

Hence it was, that a fellow enlisting for a soldier, by being measured overnight, was found deficient in height, and therefore refused; but by accident being ganged again the next morning, and coming up to the stature, he was admitted.

On the contrary, in the night-time, when the body is laid a-bed, as it is in an horizontal situation, or nearly so, the superior parts do not weigh, or but very little, upon the inferior; the spring of the cartilages is unbent, the vertebrae are removed from one another, the long jointed work of the spine is dilated, and the body thereby prolonged; so that a person finds himself about half an inch, or more, higher in stature in the morning than when going to bed. This is the most natural and simple reason that can be given, for the different heights of the same person at different times.

MARRIAGE LOTTERY.

It has often been said figuratively that marriage is a lottery; but we do not collect to have met with a practical illustration of the truth of the smile, before the following, which is a free translation of an advertisement in the *Louisiana Gazette*:—"A young man of good figure and disposition, unable, though desirous to procure a wife, without the preliminary trouble of amassing a fortune, proposes the following expedient to attain the object of his wishes. He offers himself

hands, the two drove a fast team, soon drawing in another lawyer, and finally the last, in company with Mr. C. Pomeroy. Minta, growing brilliant and attracting the admiring gaze of her husband's friends one of whom remarked to his neighbor afterward, that Pomeroy had married a superb woman; not a beauty at all, but a perfect diamond of a wife.

Her husband looked proud of her. This alone made Minta happy. He overheard Dick say softly to her in the hall:

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NOTICE

All communications must be addressed to the Editor of the *Louisianian*, and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

SUNDAY APRIL 23, 1871.

Remember the services at Straight University to-day. Dr. Thompson the Chaplain will occupy the pulpit; and his utterances deserve the heed of all well disposed persons.

The office of the "Board of Public Works" has presented quite a business appearance during the past two days. Hosts of laborers "without regard to race, color or previous condition" have been thronging its doors to obtain orders for payment of money, for labor performed in stopping crevasses, along the banks of the river opposite the city and its vicinity.

The Canal and Common street cars are now adorned with a placard of the route, in order to prevent mistakes by the passengers, who may not be aware, or mindful at the moment of the recent changes in the running of these vehicles.

Congressman Hon. J. H. Sypher is again in the City and still the picture of good health.

The Union League Club we understand gave an entertainment to Gen'l. Sherman, last evening at their rooms on Royal Street.

The United States Senate will convene in extra Session on the 10th of May to take into consideration the draft of the treaty between England and the United States under the provisions of which the Alabama claims are to be adjudicated.

The continued rising of the waters of the river, and the crevasses at Bonnet Carré and elsewhere, are causing the gravest apprehensions in the public mind. Chief Engineer M. Jeff Thompson is using every exertion to have the crevasses closed. He is well aided in his efforts by other scientific gentlemen, and the Governor is busy providing the wherewithal from the Banks to pay laborers, etc. There is every hope that the concentrated and huge efforts that are now being made will result soon in arresting much further damage.

The American Union Club gave an entertainment to General Sherman at their rooms, on Thursday evening last, and the *Republican* of Friday says, "The reception was in every way a success."

We despise a purely carpenter, fault-finding disposition. We are out of patience with that cynical censoriousness which can discover cause for censure and complaint where ordinary mortals fail to find any room for criticism. But we cannot refrain to-day from raising our voice in earnest and profound protest against the practices of professing Republicans towards each other. We wish to guard our position, and desire it to be distinctly understood that we are no advocate of an indiscriminate association of men in the social circle; that we recognize the absolute right of men to select their associations according to their own choice. But there are acknowledged conventional proprieties, there is a public propriety and expediency, there are party obligations, there are pledges of early political love, there are the dictates of reason and the decency of consistency in harmonizing practice with blatant "full of sound and fury" profession. And there are occasions when we are brought under their power. There are all these and a thousand more considerations to be weighed against a bald, abstract, and often meaningless dictum. And it is in view of these surroundings that we record an indignant protest against that selfish, exclusive caste discrimination between men occupying similar public and social positions. "That spite of hell, the fiends arch mock," that worst figment of the slave trade, which necessarily degraded the *serf* into *chattel*, which our Republican white "brethren" are found clinging so tenaciously to, and exhibiting so repeatedly, and so demonstratively. Indeed, in this respect, there is no discernible difference between the Democrats and the Republicans. We are writing "ours in servitude" than in anger" to-day, and I can afford to dispassionately survey

our ground. Now what is the inference deducible from the facts, that a great man, a distinguished and justly renowned hero, a Republican, say Gen. Sherman, visits our city, where our government, State and municipal, with its numerous adjuncts and appendages, is Republican. An entertainment is tendered him by an ultra Republican organization, a club which "has a decided political bias," to this reception, naturally, the heads of departments are specially invited. It is found that in the selection there are only one class of color or the people. To us, one of two conclusions is inevitable. Either that there are none of the omitted class in sufficiently prominent positions, or they who are not worthy to associate even in a general welcome to a prominent national character. It is in distinct appeal from this gross libel, this social calumny on our race and on our prominent men that we protest. It is to characterize such gratuitous and studied contumely and insult that we raise our voice. It is here, and only here, where the oblivion of all our claims, the ignoring of all our rights, the refusal to acknowledge any good in our Nazareth, the exhibition of dislike, the base, inhuman pandering to a morbid and vicious condition of society; the effort to make us "a fixed figure, for the time of score to point his slow unmovable finger at," tis here that our philosophy fails us, and Patience, thou young and rose lipped cherubin; ay there, look grim as hell."

We have colored men who by merit, by mind—that true Republican measure of a man—by the suffrages of their fellow-men are in elevated positions, honorably creditably and efficiently discharging their official duties, who are well worthy of sitting at a banquet with Louisiana white Republicans. And pray who are the prominent white men of our party who thus dare to perpetuate and flaunt in our faces a shameful dishonorable ban on our complexion? who, and what are they? shall we give the proper, the true, the honest reply? No, we forbear. But we will say, that in every essential attribute and characteristic of a man, we can rejoice over the competency of our men to compare favorably with the majority of our *brethren*. We have extended our remarks beyond the length we intended, and will quit the incongruous theme. Brethren, we are black, but comely."

FRANCE.

In the interests of peace, progress, and humanity it is a matter of congratulation that there is a fore-shadowing of the termination of that terrible strife and slaughter which the temporarily insane people of France are inflicting on each other. The insurgents, *alias* the commoners, *alias* the nationals, have suffered several defeats which cripple their efforts, and circumscribe their action. The Government, *alias* the Versailles troops have succeeded in recovering several strongholds from the insurgents and encouraged by their victories are pushing vigorously on to complete conquest, without showing any signs of wavering; and they hold the advantageous positions they have secured with calmness and determination. Starvation that terrible ally of a conquering foe, threatens to contribute its aid to the government troops, and late telegraphic dispatches report that the insurgents are unable to receive supplies of provisions from outside of the City. Treachery is also doing its work in the insurgent camp. Thus circumstanced, it seems more than probable, that ere long something like order, will be evolved out of the anarchical and chaotic condition of unfortunate France.

The Communists if they do fail in the field will have accomplished some of the great objects of their strife. They wrested the establishment of a Republic, and the freedom of the people to choose their own government. If on the restoration of peace there can be the united devotion of the French people to the accomplishment of such purposes, the blood which has been spilt will not have been shed wholly in vain.

FAILED TO REMOVE HIM.

Telegraphic dispatches announce the ultimate defeat by the United States Senate of Mr. Blanchard's nomination for the Postmastership of New Orleans and the retention of the office by Col. C. W. Lowell. We congratulate the Colonel on his triumph. This is the victory of right and justice, over wrong and oppression. We have earlier in the struggle expressed our views of the effort to remove Mr. Lowell; and would not say any more to-day, but for the occurrence of an effort of a similar character to remove the Postmaster of Shreveport. It is an abominable practice, to remove men from office on the whimsical and capricious, or malicious representations of some prominent, but perhaps malignant and unscrupulous adversary. It is to be lamented that our party is disgraced by having in it several distinct wings and factions, "wheels within wheels, wheels

within wheels." Under pressure from one, the President sends a nomination to the Senate; under pressure from another he withdraws it, or the Senate refuses its confirmation. The slight and uncertain tenure by which men hold office now a days, is calculated to destroy all confidence in, and respect for the Government which permits and practices such things.

Our readers are familiar with the cause of the desire to remove Col. Keating. Well, now we are informed that Gen. McCleery recently elected Congressman for the District including Caddo, has been prominently aiding and abetting the attempt to remove a worthy man from office, because he dared to employ a colored man in his office. And Gen. McCleery, forsooth claims to be "one of our best friends, proved his friendship by distributing a few thousand dollars of Federal money among some freedmen, for which he was handsomely paid, and now proposes to further exhibit his philanthropy, and fulfil some of his recent affectionate expressions of solicitude and regard, by aiding a crusade against a man who employs a colored man. "Shame burn the cheek to cinder."

DR. G. J. NEWMAN.

Our sanctum was enlivened Friday last by the presence of G. J. Newman, M. A., M. D., who arrived in this City on Thursday last from Cairo, Ill., to take charge of the Medical Department of the Hathaway Home, recently established in this city, under the auspices of Straight University. The Doctor comes well recommended from various quarters, and with reference to his particular vocation he bears the most flattering and unquestionable testimonials. For instance Professor Moses Gunn M. A., M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Chicago, says "He is an able diagnostician and a bold and skillful surgeon, a sound practitioner and a polished gentleman." Professor J. Adams Allen M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Chicago, says "He is of excellent moral character, cultivated and experienced in his profession. In this City he was unusually successful in his practice and his frequent contributions to the Medical press have been generally reproduced throughout this country and Europe." Dr. Newman is also the examining physician to the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, New York.

The Doctor claims New Orleans as the place of his nativity, and returning home, with the ability which he is credited with, to a field offering such favorable opportunities for success, we have no doubt that he will succeed among us. We bid him welcome to our midst.

"Why don't you choose good men from your own race, and run them for office instead of putting these carpet baggers in all the offices?" We have heard the above question from some or most of the Democratic citizens among us, so generally asked, and often promises have been made by them to support such men if we would do so. We at last concluded to try it and as our readers well know, it will not make an honest expression we elected L. Berthel, Mayor of this city which was declared by the Commissioners of election, most of whom were Democratic. And to our surprise we find the *Advocate* of Wednesday last coming forth with the following which we believe to be the general sentiment of our self-represented friends:

A private dispatch was received here yesterday from New Orleans to the effect that Governor Wainright had issued a commission to L. Berthel as Mayor of this city. Pending the result of the contestation the commission amounts to just so much paper, as Berthel will ascertain when the office is demanded.

We only say in reply, that the office is justly ours, and if justice can be found before the Tribunals of this State or the United States, we will hereafter see, and that without any resort to violence or threats on our part. We think the word Carpet Bagger, is only used, instead of (why don't you give us power.)—Grand Era.

BORES.

What constitutes a bore? What combination of qualities goes to make up that scourge of civilization? A total lack of humor, we should say, and of that sympathetic power which enables a person to see, as by instinct, whether he or his conversation is agreeable to the listener, joined sometimes to intense egotism; though this last is not a necessary ingredient in the bore's character, except so far as it is connected with want of sympathy. The essence of the bore is in the absence of sympathetic power. This by no means implies the absence of sympathizing power. The two are quite distinct. A person may bore one to death with sympathy, by offering it at the wrong time. A bore has no tact. This is why the masculine bore so largely predominates over the feminine. Women, as a rule, have more tact than men. They are more sympathetic, too; their finer sensibilities enabling them to feel the pulse, as it were, of the individual with whom they are conversing, or the society in which they are mixing. But though the feminine type is rarer than the masculine, it is infinitely the worst of the two. The rarity is more than compensated for by intensity.

Tinsley's Magazine.
daughter, busses and cars convenient. Oh that we were a boarder!

Ladies' Work-Basket.
BY "MAX."

It is said that the young Queen of Denmark will in future fill the vacant throne of fashion and be the leader of European fashions. If such be the case, European styles will not be of any service to our modistes for garments that comfort would require, in May, in the Danish Capital, could not be worn here even in winter. Certainly it is not a very consistent idea in American Republican women that they must have some European queen to dictate to them what style of garments they shall wear.

The time has been when all have condescended to our modistes of the queen city of the Gulf, the palm, for beauty of style and workmanship. Go this spring and visit some of our principal establishments and see if this opinion will not hold good now. Truly in the beauty of design and taste and elegance of execution, the styles of own fashion emporiums should satisfy the taste of the most fastidious.

DRESS GOODS.

We do not think there has been a season, for many years, when our merchants have imported larger or more beautiful assortments of dress goods. For the richest and most expensive costumes, the new styles of checked silks are used, and these checked silk costumes are exquisitely beautiful.

The striped grenadine will also be worn this season, but it will be found more expensive than the silk costumes, as it must necessarily be worn over silk as it is too thin to be made otherwise. The short basques will be the prevailing style for the coming season.

We notice, however, a new style that will be found more comfortable for our warm climate. It is a basque back cut to fit the form, and has loose fronts with a belt holding the back in place from underneath. If our description is sufficiently lucid, our readers will find this style not only very pretty, but very comfortable.

Loose sleeves will be the prevailing style, although coat sleeves are still worn. The overdresses are very long and full. White pique and jacquard make very pretty overdresses, but black silk, black alpaca and checked silks are also worn.

Loose slashed sacques are still worn, but the basque backs, described above, will be more in favor especially for linen and pique suits.

GRENADINE COSTUMES.

There is nothing new exhibited in grenadine suits. They should be made over silk skirts, but those who can not afford silk use alpaca, or farmer's satin, and sometimes soft, thick cambric that has not gloss enough to betray it. The thick silk over which the basque is made is the proper lining. But few persons now use cambric lining with thin silk covering next the grenadine. Indeed, silk linings for corsages are gaining favor, and are not considered extravagant, as they wear well set smoothly to the figure, and are far pleasanter to wear than linen or twilled cotton. Many ruffles merely hemmed, with a fold of gros grain laid in the hem, or else edged with lace, are the fashionable trimming.

We noticed a pink and white striped grenadine costume made with the loose basque back—sacque, with overskirt of the same goods. It was made over pink silk and was trimmed with ruffles and bias bands.

A pretty dress for a bride was made of white cashmere. A long trained skirt with one wide flounce with bias band of satin stitched on as a heading. The front with headings of satin put on, and at each termination is a rosette of satin ribbon. Of course, the lace is not put on straight across, but almost in a half-circle. A tight fitting basque trimmed with satin ruffles of cashmere and lace. Loose sleeves trimmed to match the basque. Lace chemisette and undersleeves. A halo wreath of orange flowers, fastened on the feet of Agassiz, but have yet to learn what life is. To Huxley we have looked, and still uncertainty fills us. We have been a lover of rocks that we might know a little of the ancient forms of life. We have handled fossils, studying them eagerly; yet, where life began, we cannot say; what life is, we do not know!

To-night, two fires have gone out. The third fire in our room, that within our breast, may soon be burning low! even as the lamp which is now getting quite empty. What is life? And what is to come?

A shoemaker was fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "If that is all," replied the shoemaker, "put on the boots and the objection will gradually wear away."

Among the "Wants" in one of our papers is this: "Particular board for a single gentleman; house kept by a widow and

colr. White silk parasol, with black lace cover and ivory handle. Extra kid gloves with three buttons.

The goat's-hair fabrics are light yet strong, do not fray as they formerly did, are soft enough to fall into graceful drapery, have a beautiful lustre, and cost but sixty or seventy-five cents a yard. They are made usually in polonaise suits

or in the postilion-basque costume, with

burnous drapery, and trimmed with

folds of the same, piped with silk of a

darker shade. Gray goat's-hair, silver

and fresh looking, and the fashionable

Frou Frou or cameo colors of two shades

of buff and brown, make pretty and inexpensive suits, to be donned when warmer days arrive. Soft wool serge, as fine as foulards, but in the broad

twill, which is now preferred to fine diagonal lines, is used for traveling dresses.

An effort is being made to introduce

round talmas, or elbow capes with Watteau folds behind, to wear over the

polonaise of shopping and traveling

suits. A few have already appeared

but these capes require to be perfectly

fitted on the shoulders, and gracefully

rounded below, or they will have a prim,

Quakerish air, or else, on the contrary,

will look very dowdy. The prettiest

talma yet seen is placed over a polonaise

as part of a traveling suit for a bride. It

is of pin-head checked silk, black and

gray, trimmed with fringe and a rucha

A broad box-pleat or Watteau fold is in

the back.

Black alpacas, like black silks, are

always in fashion, and the best of these

are the improved buffalo alpacas, now

made of the purest jet black, and the

kindred fabrics introduced since this alpaca became favorably known. Then

are the beaver mohair, as lustrous as

silk; the lustrous sable Turkish brilliant

etc., and lastly, the new otter alpaca,

which is admirably adapted for the costumes of the present season, and of which lower priced qualities are sold than of the other brands.

A QUEER SET.—Farmer Gruff was one morning tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples, which he was endeavoring to get up the cellar stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of his boys to lend a helping hand; but in vain. When he had, after an infinite amount of sweating and puffing, accomplished the task, and just when they were not needed, of course, the boys made their appearance. "Where are you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know, that you couldn't hear me call?" inquired the farmer in an angry tone, addressing the eldest. "Out in the shop, settin' the saw," replied the youth. "And you, Dick?" "Out in the barn, settin' the hen." "And you, sir?" "Up in Granny's room, settin' the clock." "And you, young man?" "Up in the garret, settin' trap." "And now, Master Fred, where were you settin'?" asked the old farmer of his youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper becoming somewhat softened by this amusing catalogue of answers. "Come, let's hear." "On the door-step, settin' still," replied the young hopeful, seriously. "A remarkable set, I must confess," added the amused sire, dispersing the grinning group with a wave of his hand.

Little lies are the seeds of a great crop. A young newsboy says he supposes he has told as many as a hundred lies, but most of them were told to back up two or three little ones that he told in the first place.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, April 19—11:30 A. M.

GOOD WATCHES AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Watch, which will secure promptness and safety to our purchaser. Among our list will be found:

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern road Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M. via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel: or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870, and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cars to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North-a Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Louisville, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.

Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent; D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

Lower Coast—Twice a Week.

Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

Leaves for RICELAND, POINTE-A-LA-HAIE, and all way landings on the Lower Coast

Tide Steamer

S. A. NICOLAS, T. A. Enderle, Master, John T. Richardson, Clerk.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

V. J. WOOD, 33 Peter St.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEIN'S

29—CHARTRES STREET....29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

W. H. MARKHAM, C. W. BURT,

St. Louis, New Orleans

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

48—CARONDELET ST....48

Refer to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana State Savings Association, Bartholomew Lewis & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

JOHN B. HOWARD, LAW OFFICE, St. Charles Street

Prompt attention given to civil business in several courts of the State.

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And to ask the concurrence of the Senate in the following:

House bill No. 28, an act to incorporate the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The consideration of Senate bill No. 94 was then resumed.

Mr. Harris moved that the printing bill, No. 94, be indefinitely postponed.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to postpone the bill by the following vote:

Yea : Campbell, Harris, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Whitney, Wilcox—12.

Nays : Antoine, Blackman, Butler, Coupland, Gallup, Herwig, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Todd—14.

On the call of the roll, objections were made by Senator Harris as to the right of Mr. Lynch to vote, for the reason that he was not within the bar when the question was put.

Mr. McMillen raised the point of order that no member could be deprived of his vote, if he was present when his name was called, by any rules that can be made by the Senate. The right to vote is an inherent and constitutional right, of which no member can be deprived.

The point of order was not sustained by the chair.

Mr. Lynch raised a point of order. According to rule twenty-four no Senator shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

Mr. Lynch claimed that there were Senators upon the floor of this Senate who were directly interested in the repeal of this measure, and challenged their right to vote:

The chair decided that according to rule, when members were interested in a measure, they could not vote, but that the Chair was not in possession of proof that they were interested at this time.

Mr. O'Hara raised a point of order, that during roll-call discussion was out of order.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Blackman moved that the votes of the members of the Senate, who are interested in this measure, be stricken from the roll before the announcement of the vote by the Chair.

The motion was not entertained.

Mr. Blackman moved to take up this bill section by section.

Mr. Sypher moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until Monday next.

Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate adjourned by the following vote:

Yea : Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Twitchell, Todd, Wilcox—31.

Nays : McMillen, Whitney—2.

Mr. Thomas moved to adjourn.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate adjourned by the following vote:

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Yea : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—32.

Nays : Whitney—1.

Mr. Ingraham called for the reading of the bill.

The bill was read its second time.

Mr. McMillen moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Harris moved to lay that motion on the table.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate tabled the motion, by the following vote:

Yea : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—12.

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The point of order was not sustained by the chair.

Mr. Lynch raised a point of order. According to rule twenty-four no Senator shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

Mr. Lynch claimed that there were Senators upon the floor of this Senate who were directly interested in the repeal of this measure, and challenged their right to vote:

The chair decided that according to rule, when members were interested in a measure, they could not vote, but that the Chair was not in possession of proof that they were interested at this time.

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The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Blackman moved that the votes of the members of the Senate, who are interested in this measure, be stricken from the roll before the announcement of the vote by the Chair.

The motion was not entertained.

Mr. Blackman moved to take up this bill section by section.

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Mr. O'Hara moved to lay the bill on the table subject to call.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate adjourned by the following vote:

Yea : Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—31.

Nays : McMillen, Whitney—2.

Mr. Thomas moved to adjourn.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate adjourned by the following vote:

CHARLES H. MERRITT,
Secretary of the Senate.

Forty-First Day's Session.

SENATE CHAMBER, Friday, February 18, 1871.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Present : Hon. O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate ; and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—31.

Mr. Ragan moved to postpone the bill to-morrow at two o'clock.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

On the call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to lay on the table by the following vote :

Yea : Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Twitchell—10.

Nays : Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—21.

Mr. Ragan moved to postpone the bill to-morrow at two o'clock.

Mr. Blackman moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

On the call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to lay on the table by the following vote :

Yea : Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—21.

Nays : Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Mr. Ingraham called for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Ragan to postpone.

Mr. McMillen moved to adjourn.

On a call of the yeas and nays the Senate refused to adjourn by the following vote :

Yea : Anderson, Blackman, Bowman, Campbell, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—8.

Nays : Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—23.

Question recurred on the motion of Senator Ragan to postpone. On call of the yeas and nays, the Senate adopted the motion to postpone till to-morrow at two o'clock by the following vote :

Yea : Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays : Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

House bill No. 209, to be entitled an act to regulate the location of slaughterhouses, stock landings, and the inspection of meat in the city of New Orleans, in the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans and St. Bernard, and of the duty of the Attorney General, the city of New Orleans and the Board of Metropolitan Police in cases concerning persons engaged in the business of preparing meats for market.

Pas

Mr. Ingraham moved to suspend the constitutional rule and put the bill on its second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate suspended the rules by the following vote :

Yea : Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays : Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—23.

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Yea : Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays : Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—23.

House bill No. 209, to be entitled an act to regulate the location of slaughterhouses, stock landings, and the inspection of meat in the city of New Orleans, in the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans and St. Bernard, and of the duty of the Attorney General, the city of New Orleans and the Board of Metropolitan Police in cases concerning persons engaged in the business of preparing meats for market.

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Mr. Ingraham moved to suspend the constitutional rule and put the bill on its second reading.

On call of the yeas and nays the Senate suspended the rules by the following vote :

Yea : Barber, Butler, Harris, Hunsaker, Ingraham, O'Hara, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—18.

Nays : Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Daigle, Futch, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kels, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, Pierce, Pinchback, Ragan, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—23.

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